

RESOURCES LISTED BY GEOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

National Association for
Gathering and Distribution
of Information Tells of De-
velopment Possible.

Washington, Jan. 5.—With the great nations of Europe warring their wealth and their resources with freeland disregard, and this country being forced to depend more and more upon its own capital, agricultural and mineral resources, the question of our undeveloped stores takes on an interest such as it never before has had. In this connection the National Geographic society has prepared a statement which says:

"In addition to the wonderful agricultural and mineral development which already has taken place in the United States, and which makes this country outrank any other in the world in the value of her crops and the product of her mines, we have vast undeveloped resources. We have more coal, more petroleum, more phosphoric, and more copper than any other country. Our coal reserves reach such an overwhelming total as to make the combined coal reserves of the next six greatest producing nations—all of whom are at war—dwindle into insignificance. Zinc, lead, silver, timber, salt, iron, and other staples of commerce are here in undeveloped abundance. Alaska is the greatest of our unexplored treasure troves.

"The largest body of unused and neglected land in the United States is Alaska. It is nearly half a century since we purchased this territory, and it contains today less than 40,000 white inhabitants, less than 1,000 for every square mile. It has been in our possession since 1867. The purchase was made as a means of protection against possible succession of a foreign nation and without hope that it would be even self-supporting. In the intervening 46 years we have given it little more than the most casual concern; yet its mines, fisheries, and furs alone have added to our wealth the grand sum of \$500,000,000. Individual fortunes have been made in that country larger than the price paid to Russia for the whole territory.

"Its waters are teeming rich with skins and furs. How rich we know, because they have been proved. But how rich its lands are in gold and copper, coal and oil, iron and zinc, no one knows. The prospect has gone far enough, however, to tell us that no other section of our land today makes so rich a mineral promise.

And in agriculture the government itself has demonstrated that Alaska will produce in abundance all that can be raised in the Scandinavian countries. (Sticks has cooler summers and warmer winters than Washington, D. C.), the hardy cereals and vegetables, the meats and berries off which nine million people live in Norway, Sweden and Finland. It has been estimated that there are 50,000,000 acres of this land that will make homes for a people as sturdy as those of New England. Alaska can be made self-sustaining agriculturally.

"It is a territory one-fifth the size of the United States containing less than 1,000 miles of anything that can be called a wagon road. It has a few inconsiderable stretches of railroad, which terminates either in the wilderness or at a private industry.

"Alaska does not by any means comprise all of our undeveloped resources. Vast stretches of the Great American desert still remain to be reclaimed for fruit, grain, vegetable and grazing land. Millions of acres of road lands are in store ready to be opened as the need for their richness arises. Southwestern oil fields are storing vast quantities of petroleum for future use. Innumerable water-powers throughout the middle west and west are waiting to be harnessed. Our vast deposits of phosphate rock, embracing millions of acres and containing billions of tons of phosphate, undoubtedly form the world's greatest supply. These deposits run for hundreds of miles through Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Idaho. In 1910 the United States produced 52 per cent of the world's phosphate output.

"A discovery of a deposit of potash within the United States made some time ago, though little has been done in the way of its development. The department of the interior has expressed the hope that this supply the farmers of this country independent of foreign sources. It lies, however, still undeveloped. Germany, up to now, has had a world monopoly of potash.

ANALYSIS SHOWS DEATH IS DUE TO POISON

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Chemical determination that poison caused the death of Mrs. Alice Ronalds Friday in her home at Madison, Ill., was announced today in the coroner's jury report.

Mrs. Ronalds was found unconscious and died without making a statement. Her husband, Dr. H. E. Ronalds, and C. O. Purcell and his wife, found in the house at the time, have been held under surveillance. There were evidences of a wild celebration. Mrs. Ronalds' face was bruised and scratched.

Defined.
Willis—Would you call him a good mixer?
Gillis—Yes; there is no class of society in which he really behaves himself.—Puck.

RELIEF MEASURES ON LARGE SCALE TAKEN IN PARIS

Beef Unsuitable for Army
Consumption Because of
Bulk and Cumbersomeness
Used at Soup Kitchens.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Paris, Jan. 5.—Soup and boiled beef distribution has been undertaken on a large scale in Paris to meet the winter's demand. Pieces of beef which, though wholesome and nutritious, are not advantageous for the feeding of the soldiers on account of weight and cumbersomeness, are sent by the army butchers to the soup kitchens for the poor, to be sold at the lowest price that nets actual cost. The soup was sold first at 6 sous a litre and the same price for a half pound of beef, but the soup has now been reduced to 2 sous a litre and the beef to 4 sous a pound.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, a long line composed mostly of women and children with their pots, pails and jugs, await their turn to be served at the soup yards.

The soup kitchens have extended all over Paris, and now more than 10,000 persons, representing as many families, are served daily at an optional cost of 2 cents.

So many come that the enterprise has turned out to be a profitable venture, and the profits, to which the city of Paris added a sum of 5,000 francs which was generally reserved as an indemnity for summer holidays, are to be used to purchase warm clothing for soldiers.

This has taken the idea of charity out of the enterprise and made those who bring their 2 sous or their 4 sous co-partners in an enterprise for the comfort of the men in the trenches.

Up to the present time these poor people have sent more than a thousand full sets of warm clothing to the soldiers, besides the same number of pipes and a considerable quantity of tobacco.

At one part of the stock yard a line may be seen every day, composed chiefly of old men and invalids, waiting to pay their penny for a pint of ox blood.

This individual instance of the work at the stock yards is typical of many pathetic cases.

"A litre of bouillon, please," asked a bent old woman with a few scattered gray hairs, in a timid voice to the butcher in charge. The butcher scrutinized her and reached for a

larger ladle; the litre he made more than measure and dropped a good chunk of boiled beef with it into her pail. The old lady handed out a copper 2-sous piece. The man looked at it, forced a severe expression and handed it back, saying: "It's no good; it's got a hole in it." The old lady looked from the man to the piece disconnectedly and began to search for the hole, which she was unable to find. "Keep it, old lady, perhaps it'll bring you luck." Then she undid a string, mutter a little "God bless you," wiped a tear from her eyes and smiled.

MONTE CARLO DULL SINCE CLOSING OF CASINO

Nice, Dec. 4.—Life at Monte Carlo, with the Casino closed, continues to be very quiet, but the International Sporting club is open with tables where some risk their money at baccarat. The so-called "irreversible" steps playing at 8 o'clock at night, so middle aged gamblers are able to spend a good long night in bed after the strain of the day. In the security of gold gambling goes on with counters instead of coins. One acts then at the entrance against notes; when leaving counters are again exchanged for notes. Extreme difficulty in handling paper caused this important change. The aspect of the gambling hall is the same, the sound is different, that is all.

The opera season has been cancelled, but the opera season will start as usual in the second half of January. Theatrical pleasures are of rather serious sort, being confined to classical concerts.

Literary.
"I saw Harry hand Jane a lemon at the churchazaar."
"To pay her up for her flirting with George?"
"No; to make lemonade with."

Not the Best of Husbands.
"Dubbing used to say, 'A good woman deserves the best of everything.'"
"Yes?"
"Then he showed his inconsistency by becoming the husband of one."

HEADACHES

Thousands of men and women suffer from headaches every day, other the words have headaches every week or every month, and still others have headaches occasionally, but not at regular intervals. The best doctor is often unable to find the cause of many of these headaches, and in most other cases, knowing the cause, he does not know what will remove it, so as to give a permanent cure. All he can do is to prescribe the usual pain relievers, which give temporary relief, but the headache returns as usual, and treatment is again necessary. If you suffer from headaches, no matter what their nature, take Anti-Headache Tablets, and the reason will be made plain to you. You can obtain them at all druggists in any quantity, the worth, 25¢ worth or more. Ask for A-K Tablets.

SICK HEADACHES

Sick-headache, the most miserable of all sick-nesses, since in terror when A-K Tablets are taken. When you feel an attack coming on, take two tablets, and in many cases, the attack will be stopped. If you feel an attack coming on, take two tablets every two hours. The rest and comfort which follow, can be obtained in no other way.

Genuine A-K Tablets bear the K monogram. At all druggists.

ALL CLIMATES ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE WAR ZONE

Weather Conditions Vary
from Blood-Engulfing Cold
In Russian Poland to Sum-
mer Warmth in Orient.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The National Geographic society today gave out a statement which throws some light upon climatic conditions in the several theaters of the European war. It says:

"From the blood-engulfing cold of East Prussia, Russian Poland, and eastern Galicia to the pleasant coast of the southeastern Black sea coast, all manner of winter weather is embraced in the zone of military operations. There is a wide range of temperatures and a diversity of other climatic conditions to be met in the preparations of the various armies. For the most part, however, the war zone follows the belt of severe winter conditions. From East Prussia, on the northeast, through northern Austria, northern France to Flanders, winter is harsh upon those who are forced to live out of doors. Where, in this belt, it is not intensely cold, it is chill and wet and just as hard to bear as the crisp, singing bleakness of Russian steppes.

"In general, the climate of France is temperate from boundary to boundary. In the south of France, the olive tree, the orange and lime, are grown, while in the north are grown those apples which need a sharp frost to bring out their best qualities. Winter seldom brings intense cold to northern or northwestern France, or to the lowlying fields of Belgium. There are very few days skating in this part of the war zone, but there are days and weeks, especially on the low plains of the coast, when it is bitterly chill, and when the monotonous fathery drizzle only gives way to thick, yellow fog. The snows that fall in Belgium and northern France are spongy, with wetness.

"As one goes northeastward through Germany, water and summer alike become more and more severe. In northwestern Germany, the summers are not very hot, the mean temperature being about 63 degrees, and the winters here are also mild, the temperature falling but little below 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Throughout southern and central Germany the same mildness in weather or in general predominates. But in west Prussia, Posen, Silesia and East Prussia, the regions affected by present war operations, winter is savage

and summer oppressive. "Russian Poland, whose most northerly boundary is north of the latitude of Winnipeg, has a winter somewhat similar to the winter of New England. An even cold, with little snow, but with often fast-furrowed winds from the northward, characteristic of the central plain of Russian Poland, where the greatest operations in the eastern theater are now taking place. In northern and central Galicia, winter becomes more severe and trying. There is a moderate snowfall, lower temperatures, and the winds from the steppes of the north are still more frequent and much more difficult to withstand, by gales for days at a time, which cut off the north over Galicia's plains.

"Most of the waters in this eastern theater of war freeze over early. All the rivers of the White sea basin are frozen by November 29, and remain frozen on an average of 167 days. The rivers of the Baltic and Caspian sea basins freeze about December 20. The Volga remains frozen about 150 days in the north and about 30 days at Astrakhan. The Don remains frozen from 100 to 112 days; the Dniester, 82 to 128 days; the Dnieper, 121 days; and the Vistula about 30 days at Warsaw."

CENSUS OF BELGIAN REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN IS ORDERED

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
London, Jan. 5.—A general census of Belgian refugees in England has been ordered that King Albert's cabinet may know where the Belgians subject to military services are quartered.

It has been estimated that 20,000 Belgians of military age came to England, but such estimates are necessarily inaccurate. In the rush from Antwerp and Ostend it was impossible to keep any accurate records. Many of the refugees who had money came independent of any organized agency and consequently the government of Belgium and England have no knowledge of their movements.

In France the refugees have almost invariably found employment, especially the men of all ages. The Frenchmen have nearly all gone into the service, with the result that Belgians who have any knowledge of railroading, bridge building, electrical construction or engineering work of any sort are instantly put to work.

Some Belgians have been leaving England for the United States, but they are chiefly older men and women who formerly lived in America and have relatives and friends there. There has been no large movement of Belgians toward America, as yet, and no objection has been raised to their departure from England where they had papers showing who they were and what their reasons were for leaving.

The Very Best.
She—What's the name of the best fortune teller?
He (absently)—Bradstreet.

SERBIAN RED CROSS NURSE TELLS OF WAR HORRORS

Veteran of Five Conflicts De-
clares Present One Is Most
Awful She Has Ever Wit-
nessed.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
London, Jan. 5.—A Serbian Red Cross nurse, writing to the Serbian relief committee in London, describes conditions in Serbia as follows:

"I have seen five wars—what is Serbia a history but a series of wars?—but never have I seen such cold, death and terrible conditions. Wounded are lying everywhere, in the houses, on the streets, in the squares, and we are distressed to our efforts to care for them, by the crowd of fugitives pouring in.

"We give what we have, but it is so little, and we are always short. The doctors of the Red Cross depot are thronged with applicants for food and lodging. You know how proud our people are. Nobody wanted to be rich, for all had enough, and now for the first time we realize that we are poor. There is not a family unharmed by the war.

"We have soup kitchens, refugees, hospitals, at every turn—all in desperate need. Bakers and butchers are ruined, for we have no money to pay them. One baker sold to me weeks ago: 'I have no corn to send to the war, but I will give what I have.' He supplied our hospital galleys with bread until his flour gave out. Now he is bankrupt.

"At Belgrade three thousand wounded and wanderers arrived last week. The people took them in. I am convinced not a household in that town now has a full meal.

"Yes we do not lose heart. Many of the soldiers give us money, if they can. Yesterday we got contributions of 70 dinars (154) and in three cities a total of 2,350 dinars (4,600) was collected in two days. This is an enormous sum in Serbia, where a groch (four cents) is so common. One pound sterling (\$5) in England."

Australian Camp Near Pyramids.
Cairo, Egypt, via London, Jan. 5.—The Australian troops who are now arriving here in large numbers are to be given training quarters in a large encampment near the Pyramids.

One of the members of the latest Australian contingent is a cousin of Captain van Muller, commander of the German cruiser Emden.

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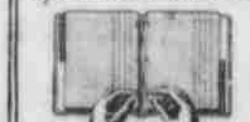
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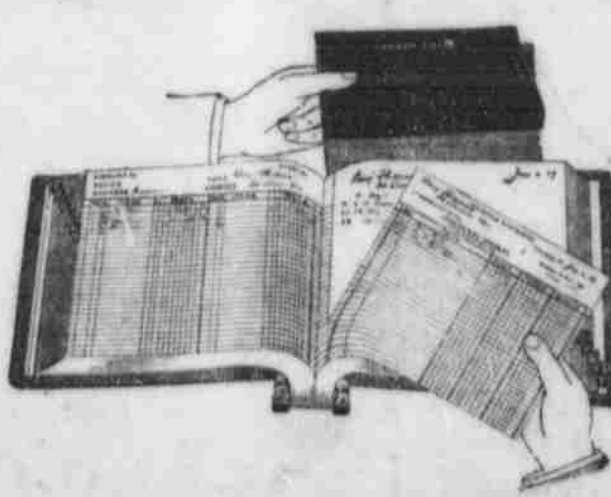
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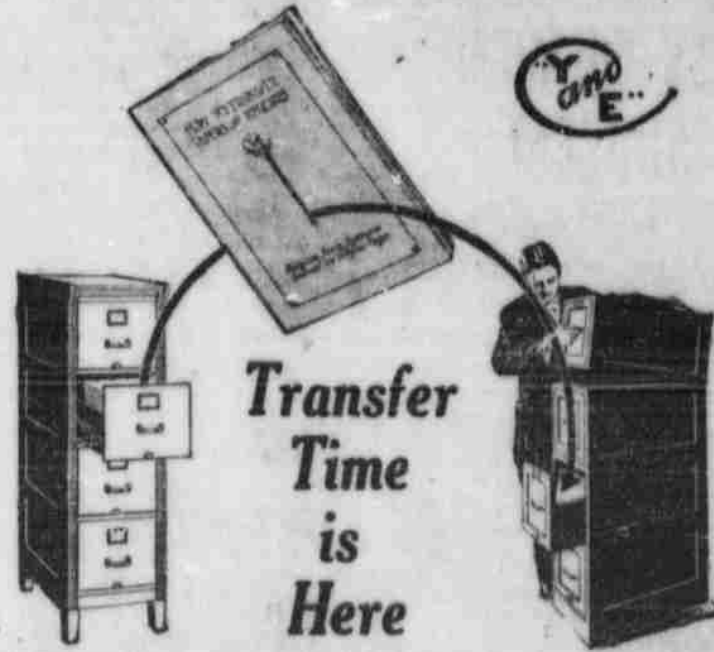
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